

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 21, 1873.

Box-wood trees grow until they produce large trunks.

Cal Wagner's minstrels play in Vicksburg, Mississippi, to-night.

Joe B. Jordan, of Homer, Claiborne parish, is organizing the granges in North Louisiana.

There are yet no signs of decrease in the accessions to our population from European countries.

When your landlady places an extra fork beside your plate she means you shall remain a fork over.

Lulu, the sensational gymnast, is a rising actress. She gained sudden popularity with a "wonderful bound."

A butcher's enterprising young man "set up on his own hook," and found himself in uncomfortable circumstances.

The author of "Ginx's Baby" says Bradlaugh has the largest personal following of any man in English public life.

A French writer has described a young lady as a creature that ceases to exist when at twelve, and begins again at twenty.

A man collected \$300 of the citizens of Rome, Georgia, for a balloon ascension, and when he refused to go they hung him up.

A new Masonic hall is to be erected in the little town of Brashear. The rough shair has been unnoted, and a corner stone laid.

A four hundred pound bear was recently killed by a party of hunters near the plantation of Mr. Carie, in the parish of St. James.

Copious showers of manna are reported in Hill country, Texas. It resembled gum, and had all the sweetness and flavor of honey.

A Mrs. Burnham, engaged on the St. Louis Dispatch, claims that she can write a column of abstract matter quicker than any man in the profession.

Ex-Governor P. O. Hebert, James D. Hill, Esq., and Colonel William C. Claiborne, of Louisiana, were at the Galt House, Louisville, on Saturday last.

Hon. J. K. West, United States Senator, and J. M. G. Parker, surveyor of the port, have returned to this city; also Mr. C. A. Weed, formerly of the Times.

The Jolley editor of the Attakapas Register, echoes our sentiments. In the last number of his paper he says: "Let Republicans subscribe to the weekly New Orleans Republican. It should find its way to every household."

At the annual cat show at the Crystal Palace, London, there were 260 specimens of the feline race on exhibition, and \$600 were distributed in prizes. The monster cat was called the "Claimant."

A Michigan chemist has analyzed the air of a greenhouse which had been closed for twenty hours, and found it better than pure country air. This seems to be a strong argument in favor of plants in sleeping rooms.

J. R. Jolley, Esq., of the Attakapas Register, echoes our sentiments. In the last number of his paper he says: "Let Republicans subscribe to the weekly New Orleans Republican. It should find its way to every household."

Lester Wallack has applied to the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, for an injunction to restrain Ben DeBar from producing "Roseland" at the Grand Opera House in that city. Mr. DeBar appeared in court on the seventh instant, and gave bond in the sum of \$7500, conditioned that defendant would respond to any damages resulting from the use of plaintiff's copyright.

This is the style of a leading editorial that breaks out in the Kansas City News during the absence of the man of the house: "It's harrowing to the soul to learn that, net as we have become accomplished in the art of twisting our hair into bread basket lumps on the top of his head, news should come that it is to be worn hanging down over the shoulders en cascade. How sore are our trials!"

The Pheo Record says: "We have many beautiful flowers these autumn nights. One evening a tender wind said to his 'sweetness': 'Some of these falling stars seem to leave behind them a bright path, as if they were celestial messengers flying earthward, the dust of heaven falling from their feet, and making a track of light behind them.' To which the maid replied: 'They sailers make me think about the circus man that swallowed fire.'"

The honest farmers of Rhode Island are, no doubt, a God-fearing folk, but they are gradually acquiring modern ideas of "business." An enterprising rustic near Providence had a cow to sell lately, and a purchaser made an appointment to come and see her. The farmer arranged that his man should be milking the cow when the purchaser arrived, and had three pails on hand, each full filled with water. The man milked vigorously and filled the three pails one after another to the astonishment of the purchaser, who at once closed the bargain at a very high figure.

The Denver News recently astonished its readers by saying: "A band of 300 clergymen are on the frontier, and after a successful raid they will retreat to their reservation, carrying their scalps and plunder with them—to enjoy under the protection of a government post a feast and a war dance, for which the pioneer citizens of Colorado furnish both the scalps and the food."

When a party of the clergymen called on the News office, armed with cowhides, and demanded an apology, they found that a thoughtful compositor had mistaken the word "Cheyennes" for "clergymen."

It will be interesting to the consumers of Havana cigars to learn that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, 230,058 pounds of leaf tobacco, saying nothing of \$49,115 worth of the manufactured article, were exported from our country to Cuba.

When to this are added the facts that Cuba is also a large importer of Southern American tobacco, and that often importer's stamps find their way upon boxes of domestic cigars by some species of legendary undetected in New York, consumers must not be surprised at occasionally finding the high-priced foreign article no better than the cheap domestic.

FICTION VS. TRUTH

The invention of tales will not suffice to correct the disorders of a financial crisis. Lessons conforming to reality, and put into practice, are the true remedies for effecting a healthy change when the critical time has arrived. With these premises, which are undeniable, the REPUBLICAN, while entertaining an appreciative sense of the Herald's great talent for romancing, suggests that fiction is totally out of place in discussing matters of a substantial nature. If the Herald has no talent for telling the truth, it has clearly mistaken its mission in attempting to deal with something that has no affinity to fiction; with something that, possibly, a highly imaginative mind can not stoop to understand. Be this as it may, though fiction in its most plausible and attractive form, may at times serve to amuse even the intelligent portion of a community, it can deceive no one when it is faced by the truth. Therefore, the Herald's story about "The Government and the Currency," in which it says "the REPUBLICAN prefers an inelastic currency, and that the government should control the people, rather than the people the government," falls to the ground as a useless piece of romance when confronted by what the REPUBLICAN really said in the article which has set the Herald to romancing; and if that paper is not afraid to face the truth, it will republish our article for the benefit of those of its readers who have not already read it. They will then have an opportunity of judging for themselves what "is," in the language of the Herald, "the very quintessence of the dominant radicalism championed by this journal."

The Republican party is the people's party; the party of freedom and progress, and the REPUBLICAN has consistently championed the cause of human rights, while the Herald and papers of like stamp have defended class interest and endeavored to revive systems antagonistic to the interests of the people as a whole. The Herald should blush to talk about the noble achievements of the national Democracy if it has any real feeling for the people and their right to rule—any real preference for a republican instead of a monarchal government. If that paper dare give public expression to its real feelings, it would, doubtless, assert a preference for a Southern confederacy, under a government with slavery as its cornerstone. This is what a class of people, whose cause the Herald is now proud to champion in opposition to the will of the great majority that rules, wanted in 1860, and they were backed up by the national Democracy, and the Democratic press of the Southern portion of our country. It will not do for men of this kind to come forward now and, for the purpose of reinstating the Democratic party in power, make the assertion that the men who compose the Republican party and the national administration are opposed to the people. This little piece of fiction is too well understood to deceive any one. The Republican party in 1860 was battling against class interest in the form of slavery. Slaveholders at that time controlled the government in the name of Democracy. The people became tired of their control, and resolved that in the future they would control it in the name of Republicanism. This they are doing. Under this Republican rule they have devised a currency and a system of national banking that has proved of great benefit to all but a class of bankers, brokers and speculators. They are dissatisfied because they can not control the government in their interest, which, if successful, would be as dangerous to popular government as the slave interest proved to be under Democratic rule. Class rule was what the Democratic party furnished the country after the days of Jackson, who put down the United States national bank, to prevent the government from being subject to the control of the wealthy class throughout the country. The national bank, as then constituted, was a dangerous power in the land. It was a concentrated money power, where the government funds were deposited, exerting great political influence in Congress and among the people. It had already attained a power when it was overcome that required the nerve and patriotism of a Jackson to conquer. This institution, conducted in the interest of the wealthy men, and against those of the laboring classes, excited sufficient apprehension in the mind of President Jackson to cause him to veto in 1832 a bill passed by Congress, providing for a renewal of its charter in 1835. And his growing distrust in the great power it wielded caused him, in 1833, to go so far as to remove from its control the public funds, amounting to about ten millions of dollars. This step was violently condemned by the friends of the bank, but Jackson remained firm and the United States Bank finally lost its grip on the government. The removal of the deposits caused some commercial distress, in consequence of a loss of confidence in the bank after the support of the government was taken away; but the country soon recovered from this, and the wisdom of the President in removing the deposits was afterward applauded. His action in regard to the United States Bank made him more popular than ever with the masses of the people, and resulted in the election of Mr. Van Buren to carry out the policy of having the government control its finances. The last year of Jackson's administration was one of great apparent prosperity. The national debt was extinguished, and a surplus of nearly forty millions of dollars had accumulated in the treasury, which was ordered by Congress to be distributed among the States. This was done, and President Van Buren entered upon his high trust with every prospect of having a prosperous administration. But this was not the case, although it was no fault of the President. It was the fault of the banking institutions that had been permitted to spring up in the country and control its monetary affairs. It is computed that nearly seven hundred banks had sprung up in the United States, with one hundred and forty-five branches, most of which had issued notes to a large amount beyond what they were able to redeem.

Business men traded extensively on credit,

and in many cases gave up honest industry for wild speculation. This unhealthy state of things was necessarily followed by a revulsion, which took place shortly after Mr. Van Buren became President, in 1837. The banks of New York and New Orleans suspended specie payments; that is, refused to redeem their notes with gold and silver, and their example was followed throughout the country. Several hundred mercantile houses immediately stopped payment, and in New Orleans alone failures to the amount of twenty-seven million dollars took place within two days. It appears that an order known as the "specie circular" had been issued by Jackson, requiring all payments to the government to be made in gold and silver, and it was claimed, large quantities of specie were thus kept out of circulation. A committee of New York merchants petitioned President Van Buren to rescind the circular. He refused, but called an extra session of Congress. That body took measures to protect the government from embarrassment, but could do little to relieve the prevalent distress. Now, here is a crisis in commercial and monetary affairs that was brought on by causes similar to those which produced the present one, and that, too, under a Democratic administration and a system of banking that is now asked for by the opponents of our present system. In the crisis of 1837 the whole country was convulsed, and nothing but the foresight and honesty of Jackson prevented the national treasury from being drained at that time. All classes of people then suffered because of the depreciation of bank notes, and the country was a long time recovering from the consequent stagnation of business. The independent treasury system of that day was certainly an improvement over that which prevailed when Jackson vetoed the bill rechartering the United States Bank. This we freely concede if it will afford the Herald any satisfaction. But we will remind it at the same time that we now have an independent treasury combined with a banking system that gives protection to the government and people, who are one and the same, against the money sharks who are constantly laying their snares to entrap both.

ARE YOU A REPUBLICAN?

Reader, are you at heart and in conviction a republican? We do not mean do you belong to the party which claims the republican name and principles—but do you believe in the right of the majority to rule and the obligation of the minority to obey? Or do you habitually nurse in your heart a detestation of the form of government because you may not like its administration? Do you seriously think that a royal son of some played out stock of hereditary rulers would be better than a constitutional government, elected, perhaps, against your opposition? Before you reply we advise you to read the speech recently delivered in New York by Mr. Bradlaugh, an Englishman who comes to tell you of monarchy and priesthood as it is, and to learn from the lips of this "babe and snaking" republic a lesson of wisdom which the monarch and the courtier can not give. Mr. Bradlaugh seems to be a rough and earnest man. He belongs to that school of old English republicans which, with Hampden, and Cromwell, and Fairfax, and Pym, made the model of the American republican of 1765 and 1789. For if any one will read the State papers and study the measures of the civil war of 1649 and the revolution of 1786, it will be seen that Henry, Jefferson and Adams only took up the strife against the kings when their English ancestors had laid it down. And now Mr. Bradlaugh, speaking the language of Harrison and Ireton and Goffe and Whalley, comes to re-light the lamp of liberty at the home hearth of those who derived the flame from a source now extinguished. Mr. Bradlaugh is no Communist. He is no Agrarian. He does not propose to burn down one building before he has provided another. He does not wish to fill an order for petroleum, nor does he offer a contract for a steam guillotine. He wants a republic for England, but a republic of laws and of popular assent. He does not think republics can be made by other means. They are like any other species of salvation, to be wrought out and realized by toil and thought. Hence he comes to see the working of free government upon the same race, religion and language with his own. With such earnestness and forethought it was not surprising that this English republican turned a cold shoulder to the enthusiasts, who hailed his advent as the signal for a great strike and division of the general substance. The English opponents of Mr. Bradlaugh had no misrepresented his mission as to render this vindication necessary. He shows himself a fair type of English progress, deliberate, but imperturbable in its purpose. His basis proposition is that the institutions of England are to be modified by the intelligent will of the people. Religion is to be separated from power and taxation. Privileged and hereditary orders to be suppressed; the executive head to be elected. The people to be educated up to their mission. As a consequence of these reforms, more land is to be opened to labor, and industry is to have a more just share of its gains. This schedule could not be enacted by sudden revolution. No man can expect to derive personal gain from its consummation. That its movers are disinterested is shown by the distance and deliberation of their plans.

One of the first axioms laid down by Mr. Bradlaugh is very important. It is, that the monarchy of England is not held by hereditary descent. All modern history shows that the succession to the English throne has been settled by act of Parliament. It is there the legitimacy of kings and the orthodoxy of their religion has been discussed and decided. It is by the representatives of the people that each successive dynasty has ascended the throne of England. The practice of hereditary descent has been allowed for convenience of government.

Ministers amenable to the people have

been placed and removed as their administrative policy was popular or otherwise, but the same power which installed the royal father can remove the incompetent son, and the non-exercise of the power does not prove its non-existence. This is but one example of the doctrine taught by Mr. Bradlaugh. It will, in its resolute determination, be applied to noblemen and priests, to placemen and pensioners, until the constitution of England shall be made to conform to the spirit of constitutional freedom which animates its people, wherever their lot may be cast. We hope for Mr. Bradlaugh the fullest opportunity to discuss his plans. Not impossible our own statements may derive from him some warning on the tendency of popular institutions to run into abuses. We shall regard with interest his comments upon our systems. His approval will be evidenced by his adoption of our ideas, and his dissent will be, no doubt, sincere, if it will be well worthy our consideration.

PREPARING FOR BUSINESS

"The volcano smokes," says the Picayune. Ohio, the closest of States, has probably elected an old Democratic fossil as Governor by about five hundred majority—at least we will concede this for the sake of peace—and the Picayune straightway sees signs of an explosion. We are not aware that anybody cares seriously whether the Democratic volcano smokes or not. It may not only smoke, but chew and drink for all we care. The people are becoming used to these eruptions. They may admire them as a pyrotechnic display when not too expensive, but have about closed out the business of contributing to keep them up. Therefore, the REPUBLICAN, as the immediate organ of the American people living in this latitude, responds to the Picayune's cry of alarm that the volcano smokes. "Let it smoke—who cares?" But there is more than appears on the surface in this declaration. The election of the old Democratic fossil, Allen, as Governor of Ohio, may have set the volcano to smoking, but it can not burst into a regular blaze until John McHenry has been seated as Governor of Louisiana. This can not be done without more money. To get more money the business men of New Orleans must do again this winter what they were forced to do last. They must put up money—plenty of it. An election for delegates to a Democratic State Convention has been ordered for the third of November. The delegates have doubtless been already selected, and such as have drawn billets will be duly returned. The Democracy know all about the science of elections. Their representatives will be found to be men generally out of business who will resort to politics as a means of securing that living which a native unappreciative world owes them. Having no capital of their own, however, they will call on the "best men of this community" to contribute. Our merchants, bankers, insurance officers, etc., will be expected to accept the flattering compliment of being the best men, and come down liberally. Probably on the day of election "all good citizens" will be earnestly requested to close their stores to give their employees a chance to vote, and the old bill will be played without any variation. Such will be the case at least so far as the immediate beneficiaries are concerned. If those who have money refuse to part with it for such a purpose, there will be a grand fizzle; if they "come down" as they are expected to do, there will be a fuss, and perhaps the volcano will blaze for awhile. It has blazed before, and did not scare anybody much. It may possibly blaze again with equally unsatisfactory results to the stokers. At all events, there will be no attempt made to confine it, and hence the danger of an explosion will be lessened.

But let us see what are the chances for success in the incipient business of raising money out of a nearly bankrupt community. What can these volcano builders promise in the way of returns for investment? At best, they will only secure temporary control of the State government, with its treasury in a very low condition. Economy will be a necessity, so that nothing very handsome can be realized from that source. Most of the monopolies that it is possible for the State to grant have already been sold to the Democracy, and there would be a very poor prospect of gain from that source. The "better part of the community" will see, therefore, that they are about to be called upon to defray the expenses of a revolution that has for its object the displacement of one set of officers for the benefit of another, in neither of which the business men generally have any interest.

Will this be done? We think not. According to our best information no one here has any money to put out on such long terms, at such a doubtful rate of interest, especially as no collateral security is offered. Our merchants are generally indebted to New York and are being pressed for payment. Our banks are mostly controlled by Wall Street men, who do not care a fig for McHenry or anything else that does not pay twenty per cent dividends. Our insurance companies are really small affairs and not able to do much one way or another. There will, therefore, be poor gleanings for the Democratic tax collectors when they go around with their credentials and their bags. The Democratic State Convention will be a very small affair, and but very few will profit by it.

We confess, however, that we prefer the volcano should stop smoking. It is a vile habit, and offensive to decent people. A blaze outright is better than a smoldering smoke. And, as it is an exceedingly small volcano, whose most furious eruption can not effect much, perhaps it would be as well to close out its present business, set itself up as a dung hill, and smoke away at its best rate. It might be respected as a manure pile, while as a volcano it is rather contemptible.

"Are oysters healthy?" asked an old lady of her physician. "I never heard any of them complain of being unwell," was the reply.

COMING FOR INFORMATION

A dispatch from Washington a few days ago informed us that the Senate Committee on Transportation (Senator Windom, of Minnesota, chairman), intended to visit New Orleans some time between the first and fifth of November, "for the purpose of examining points affecting the commerce of New Orleans, the mouth of the Mississippi river, the proposed Fort St. Philip canal, the climatic difficulties, etc." About the same time the chairman of the committee requested General West, our Senator, to commit the various points of this subject to persons here especially well informed in them, who may have ample time to prepare themselves to furnish the committee all needful information.

It will be observed that only a short time remains in which to complete the preliminary work of preparing to meet the committee. Not that there is much to be said which has not before been well said on this same subject. The condition of the river at the month is perfectly well known to our leading men; and the want of a sufficient depth of water there has been a cause of complaint for more than twenty-five years, and the present means of overcoming the difficulty (dredging) is a continuous labor, and insufficient in times of very high water.

While the Fort St. Philip canal will, if ever completed, prove to be a great blessing to New Orleans, and advance its rank in the scale of commercial cities, the greater benefits to be derived from it will certainly be felt elsewhere. It will immediately open a good market for grain in districts of country now practically inaccessible to the great lateral railroad and lake lines of transportation to the Atlantic seaboard. Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Western Wisconsin and Southern and Western Illinois, as well as large sections dependent upon the Ohio river, are our real allies in the work of improvement. To them we must look for aid in securing the completion of the work.

As for climatic difficulties, which the committee suggest as a point of inquiry, we are satisfied that investigation will demonstrate there are none worth mentioning. During all our acquaintance with the grain trade of New Orleans we have never heard a complaint on this subject of climatic disability that did not originate in some rival city like Montreal or New York.

Fortunately for the success of the business in hand, Senator West is in the city, and will doubtless act as a most useful mediator between the Senate committee and the business men who may be charged with presenting the matter to them in its most favorable light. We hope to hear of immediate action on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, before which body the subject is under consideration. Too much importance can not be attached to a favorable report from the committee on Transportation, and it should be borne in mind that they in turn are dependent upon us for the data for such a report.

B. T. WALSH, JR.

110 Canal street. Near St. Charles street.

Offers this week fall lines of Men's Trunks.

UNDERWEAR

SHIRTS AND HOSIERY.

And, as usual,

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

At a very minimum of market value for cash.

B. T. WALSH, JR.

No. 110 Canal street.

N. B.—Certified checks considered as green backs for goods or in settlement of accounts.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

Whereas, on July 20, 1873, at a meeting of the committee of colored men appointed for the purpose of collecting and preparing testimony in regard to the frauds perpetrated against the Republican voters in the State during the recent election for presentation to Congress at its session in December ensuing, it was deemed advisable to call a State convention of colored men for the purpose of electing delegates to be associated with members of the committee in such presentation for the better advocacy of our cause and the more extensive representation of our people; that by the agreements and conclusions desirable, the enormous wrongs inflicted may be exposed and justly vindicated; and Whereas, I have been authorized to issue a call for such convention; and Whereas, said committee, at a meeting of July 20, 1873, adopted the following resolutions: That this committee proceed to the election of ten members of this committee, who shall proceed to Washington, D. C., to present to the Senate and House of Representatives the testimony collected by the convention called to meet November 1, 1873. That the ratio of representation of the delegation to be elected by the convention be three delegates from each congressional and district of the State. That these resolutions be inserted in the call for the convention.

Under the auspices, and by direction of the committee of colored men, I, therefore, issue the following call: That the various representative districts throughout the State proceed as soon as practicable to the election of delegates to a convention of colored men, to assemble in the Mechanics Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on MONDAY, November 18, 1873, to elect three delegates from each congressional district for the purpose named. The basis of representation in the convention to be double that in the House of Representatives. Notification of the election of delegates to be promptly forwarded to me.

WILLIAM G. BROWN.

S. R.—Republican papers in the parishes please copy New Orleans, September 9, 1873.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

98 Canal Street.

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best prices secured for our customers.

CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOORIDGE.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE.

139 Canal Street.

TOBACCO BUILDINGS.

Have in store a full supply of BRIGGS, WEDGES, MISCELLANEOUS, GLASSWARE, FURNITURE, STOVES, &c.

612 1/2 N. B. PERKINS, etc.

ASSASSINATIONS

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) Executive Order, No. 10,000. New Orleans, September 10, 1873. WHEREAS, Information has reached me of the cowardly and brutal assassination by a gang of desperadoes, of Hon. T. S. Crawford, Judge of the Eastern District of Louisiana, at St. P. River, district attorney, on the night of the eighth instant, in the parish of Franklin, while quietly proceeding to hold court in accordance with law. Whereas, information has also reached me of the cruel and unprovoked murder of Thomas Archibald, Esq., by two unknown men, while standing at the gate of his home in Richland parish, on the night of the second instant; and Whereas, The perpetration of these and similar blood-stained outrages in the northern portions of this State, bring disgrace upon Louisiana and tend to keep away capital and emigration from our borders; Therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Judge T. S. Crawford and A. P. Harris, district attorney, and TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Thomas Archibald, to be paid respectively upon the production of the certificates usual in such cases. And I hereby call upon all good citizens, without regard to politics or race, to aid the officers of the law in bringing to speedy justice the perpetrators of these and similar outrages, and I warn all persons against harboring or assisting, or in any way aiding or abetting, or concealing, or giving notice under my hand and seal of the State hereto attached, this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States of America.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor. P. G. DESLONDRE, Secretary of State.

INSURANCE

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed by the Board to examine the accounts of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, and to value the same for the purpose of reducing its capital, do hereby solemnly affirm that we have carefully and conscientiously examined said accounts, and find them correct, and that the statement now opened for examination of stockholders in the Association's office, and that we have valued them, to the best of our knowledge and judgment, at their respective actual values, and that we have arrived at the following result:

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash on hand, Notes and bills receivable, Stocks and bonds, Real estate, etc. Liabilities include Due in Europe, Notes and bills payable, Unpaid interest, etc.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW ORLEANS. Office No. 104 Canal street.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following STATEMENT:

Table with columns for Premiums, Losses, and Net earned premiums. Includes sub-sections for Fire risks, Marine risks, and River risks.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Charles Briggs, Thomas H. Hunt, Ant. Carriere, Chas. Honold, George A. Fossick, D. J. Jones, R. Brugler, R. S. Howard, P. Anderson, Felix Luard, A. Frenkel, Edw. Bojn, George W. Debar, Edward Tobey, R. E. Stockman, Wm. Barton, Henry J. Voss, W. S. Malley, S. Marquette, W. S. Bailey, Charles Wehman, A. J. Lavandier, J. Lebourg, Atwood Violett, Frank Williams, Edw. Berger, Charles Lette, A. J. Miller, Rudolph Steig, J. A. Linn, W. C. Black, Elias Weeks, George W. Hyman.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Directors.

George Dugan, J. Mayo, G. T. Dugan, J. B. Fournier, G. T. Babcock, Aug. Richard, T. B. Brantford, W. B. Schmidt, A. Schreier, W. B. Schmidt, Charles Lafitte, J. T. Voss.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

PHENIX HOUSE.

NO. 58, ST. CHARLES STREET.

Next Door to the Academy of Music.

Opens its Restaurant department to-day. The Orders are instant and the best of the season. The Steaks and Chops (so famous at this house) will be served in the usual style, and with dispatch.

D. BIRDWELL, Proprietor.

REOPENING OF THE

ST. LOUIS RESTAURANT.

77 St. Louis Street.

Between Bourbon and Royal.

The proprietor desires to inform his friends and the public in general that he will open the above restaurant next Saturday, the 11th inst. PUNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, or by the day, or week, or month, on reasonable terms. The house and its furniture will keep open every night until twelve o'clock. Personal attention given to halls, stairs, and parties.

THRIFTY

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. Office No. 102 Canal street. SEVENTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT. In conformity with their charter the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the quarter ending September 30, 1873.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash on hand, Notes and bills receivable, Stocks and bonds, etc. Liabilities include Due in Europe, Notes and bills payable, etc.

ASSSETS

Cash in New Orleans National Banking Association, \$124,877.00. Cash in hands of our agents in the United States, \$1,200.00. Notes and bills receivable, \$12,107.00. Stocks and bonds, \$12,107.00. Real estate, \$12,107.00. Due by city companies, proportion of losses, \$12,107.00. Premiums collectible in following quarters, \$12,107.00. Total assets, \$157,500.00.

LIABILITIES

Due in Europe, \$53,845.75. Notes and bills payable, \$1,800.00. Unpaid interest, as detailed in the statement, \$1,800.00. Unpaid profits on uncollected premiums of previous quarters, \$7,815.58. Sub John Parker, received on account of salvage, \$7,707.55. M. W. Jones, \$1,000.00. R. R. Perry, \$1,000.00. Unadjusted losses, \$40,000.00. Unexpired risks, \$20,911.10. Total, \$129,275.33.

Total of assets on books, \$157,500.00. Less reduction above, \$129,275.33. Deduct liabilities, \$129,275.33. Net surplus of assets, \$28,224.67. The actual net value of assets being as above stated, \$20,749.07, we earnestly recommend that the Board of Directors take the proper steps to have the capital of the company reduced in accordance with the proposal of the committee, to wit: Actual capital, 9000 shares, at \$100.00, \$900,000.00. Proposed reduction of \$22 per share, \$198,000.00. Reduced capital, 6000 shares, at \$75.00, \$450,000.00. Bearing the original assets thus reduced as the actual property of the stockholders.

At the lowest market value:

Table listing market values for various assets: City and other bonds, \$53,845.75; Bank and other stocks, \$1,200.00; Real estate, \$12,107.00; Bills receivable on mortgages, \$12,107.00; Bills receivable, \$12,107.00; Premiums in course of